Rights in Motion

How civil rights strategies shaped other movements

SS24.US2.14a "Explain how the Civil Rights Movement inspired other movements for civil and human rights, and describe the contributions of groups and individuals to these movements."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each strategy that later activists adapted from the Civil Rights Movement. Circle each person or group named, and number the different goals these movements pursued.

A Movement's Reach

1. In the 1960s, civil rights organizers used marches, boycotts, and nonviolent protest to challenge segregation and unequal treatment. Other activists saw that public pressure could turn private hardship into a national issue. In 1965, Filipino farmworkers began a grape strike in California. César Chávez and Dolores Huerta helped organize a wider strike and a nationwide grape boycott; their unions later joined to form the United Farm Workers. They sought better pay and working conditions, not an end to school segregation.

2. American Indian Movement (AIM) organizers also drew on the visibility of civil rights protests, while building on long traditions of Native resistance. Founded in 1968, AIM first monitored police treatment of Native people in Minneapolis. In 1972, AIM helped organize the Trail of Broken Treaties, a caravan to Washington, D.C., that demanded the federal government honor its treaty obligations. Dennis Banks, an AIM cofounder, helped mobilize Native activists. Unlike farmworkers seeking labor contracts, AIM pressed for tribal sovereignty and treaty rights.

3. Disability rights activists used sit-ins to expose another barrier to equal participation. In 1977, protesters occupied a federal office in San Francisco for nearly a month, demanding enforcement rules for Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, which banned disability discrimination in federally funded programs. Organizer Judith Heumann helped sustain the protest and insist that officials act. The Black Panthers supplied food, showing how alliances strengthened a sit-in. Like earlier civil rights protesters, participants made exclusion visible by refusing to leave.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the grape campaign adapt a civil rights strategy, and what did Huerta contribute?

2. How did AIM use a civil rights approach while pursuing a different goal from farmworkers?

3. How did Heumann's group use a civil rights tactic to press its demand?

4. How did the Black Panthers' contribution strengthen the disability rights sit-in?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label comparing two movements from the passage. Name one contributor to each, explain how their methods made demands visible, and show how their goals differed.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each strategy that later activists adapted from the Civil Rights Movement. Circle each person or group named, and number the different goals these movements pursued. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the grape campaign adapt a civil rights strategy, and what did Huerta contribute?	**It used a nationwide boycott to build public pressure. Huerta helped organize the wider strike and boycott.**
2	How did AIM use a civil rights approach while pursuing a different goal from farmworkers?	**AIM used a visible public protest, the Trail of Broken Treaties, to press for tribal sovereignty and treaty rights rather than better pay and labor contracts.**
3	How did Heumann's group use a civil rights tactic to press its demand?	**The group held a sit-in at a federal office to demand rules enforcing the ban on disability discrimination in federally funded programs. Heumann helped sustain the protest.**
4	How did the Black Panthers' contribution strengthen the disability rights sit-in?	**They supplied food, helping protesters sustain the nearly monthlong sit-in.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A museum display could pair the farmworkers' grape boycott with the disability rights sit-in as campaigns that used public pressure. Dolores Huerta helped organize the wider strike and boycott to seek better pay and working conditions. Judith Heumann helped sustain the San Francisco sit-in to demand rules enforcing a ban on disability discrimination. Both made their demands visible through civil rights protest methods, but one targeted labor conditions while the other targeted discrimination in federally funded programs.

Accept other accurate comparisons grounded in the passage. Responses should connect a method to the Civil Rights Movement and distinguish the movements' goals.